



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1879.

Notwithstanding the fact that the police of New York took possession of Dr. Hall's house, kept the Doctor and all his household prisoners, and, by implication, charged the Doctor with his wife's murder, the real murderer of that unfortunate lady has been discovered, through the instrumentality of a newspaper reporter, to be a negro from Powhatan county, Va., who has made a full confession. Barbarous crimes committed by negroes are becoming quite frequent in the North, and when the comparatively limited number of negroes in that section is considered, the ratio of negro criminals to the whole number of the negro race in the North becomes alarming, and will probably tend to increase, in some degree at least, the efforts in progress to increase that class of negro population at the North by depriving the South of the only kind of farm labor she can procure as long as the negroes continue to furnish the most of it. The radical press attributes the commission of such savage crimes as that to which we refer to the system of slavery that co-existed in the South, but it is a well attested fact that the history of our race presents a fair record, so far as relates to outrageous crimes, than the negroes during their slavery in America. That this was due to the character of the people among whom they lived, and to the system by which they were governed is proved by the deplorable chance that has since taken place. Those fond of speculation, and having time to devote to it, may amuse themselves for an hour or two in picturing the condition of the negro race in this country if citizenship had been conferred upon them when they were first brought here from Africa, and that of the North, if, when slavery was abolished there, the negroes had remained and not been sold to the South, and the proceeds of the sale invested in mills and factories.

Crop prospects are favorable, employment is increasing, and business is reviving, and the chief desire of the country, in order that it may derive the greatest possible benefit from these auspicious conditions, is success of legislation. But while this is so it is in very bad taste for the members of Congress to be complaining of the personal inconveniences and trouble they are subjected to by the prolonged session, and looks worse for them to be deserting their posts and going home to attend to their private business. They are paid a fair salary for every day in the year, a good deal more than nine tenths of them could fairly earn in other ways, and they would have no just cause to complain if they were kept in Washington from the first day of January to the last day in December. For all this, however, the country would be greatly benefited if Congress met biennially, with sessions limited to three months. Luckily the democrats of the Senate this session are, partially at least, in the control of the better element of the party, and so the mileage and stationery fund for the present session have been cut off, contrary to the wish of the House.

It is now supposed that another attempt will be made to relieve the judicial appropriation bill of the objections Mr. Hayes has to it—in other words that the democrats will again repeat the fulfillment of Mr. Crockett's prophecy, which was that having got themselves into a predicament they would back out of it if Mr. Hayes didn't let them out. No class of the country's population is more opposed to hindering the operation of the federal courts than that which sent the democratic majority to Congress, but no class could be more opposed to any future concessions to radical demands. The democratic majority of the country knows that its representatives in Congress have done all that self-respecting men could do toward furnishing supplies to the Government, and while regretting that Mr. Hayes should throw insuperable, but unnecessary, obstacles in the way of such supplies, are perfectly willing to allow him to bear the serious responsibilities. The democrats have backed enough. No party can expect to be successful that fights always on the defensive.

WHAT SMOKING DOES FOR BOYS.—A certain doctor struck with the large number of boys under fifteen years of age whom he observed smoking, was led to inquire into the effect the habit had upon the general health. He took for this purpose thirty-eight boys, aged from nine to fifteen years, and carefully examined them, and in twenty-seven of them he discovered various disorders of the circulation and digestion, palpitation of the heart, and more or less marked taste for strong drink. In twelve there was frequent bleeding of the nose, ten had disturbed sleep, and twelve had slight ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which disappeared on ceasing from the use of tobacco for some days. Medical treatment was of little use till the smoking was discontinued, when health and strength were soon restored. This is no "old wives' talk." The facts are given under the authority of the British Medical Journal.

Missing Man Found.—New York, June 24.—John R. Miller, of Reading, Pa., whose disappearance in this city last Thursday created considerable excitement, has been returned home with his friends. He was last seen in Reading on Thursday last, and the fact of his disappearance caused many reports to be circulated that he had been murdered in this city. The detective found that Miller had gone to Saratoga, and yesterday he sent Miller's friends there in search of him. He received a dispatch this morning that Mr. Miller had started with his friends for Reading, and that all persons concerned were reconciled.

Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, visited the ex-press Eugenie at Chislehurst yesterday. The Queen had an hour's interview with Eugenie.

EDITORIAL NOTE.
What a year this has been for voters! The total municipal debt of this country at the close of the year 1878 was \$1,051,106,112. It is estimated that the population of the United States in 1880 will be between forty six and forty seven millions.
Gov. Holliday visited Fredericksburg on Saturday last, and was the guest of Hon. J. L. Marye.
Tranquility has been restored in Panama, and there is no further interruption of railroad transit across the isthmus.
A colored man and a white woman have been lodged in the jail of Pittsylvania county, Va., for intermarriage.

Lieut. Col. John B. Purcell has been elected colonel of the First Virginia regiment in place of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, resigned.

The alarm about the cattle plague in Colorado has proven needless, as it is confined to a few herds and is not spreading at all.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger intimates that the world's fair project in the former city is likely to fall through.

That balloon which was to go from Montreal to New York, on Saturday, made forty miles of the journey, and then came to the ground. The navigator made a narrow escape.

The New York Evening Post calls on Senator Conkling to resign his place in the United States Senate, as he has deserted the State of New York. Few die and none resign.

The Philadelphia authorities are utilizing the male inmates of the House of Correction by employing them in repairing the banks of the Schuylkill where injured by the overflow last fall.

The Governor has accepted the resignation of Dr. William Alexander Thom as a member of the Board of Directors of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, and Col. Wm. H. Palmer has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

The rush of garden truck freight, principally Irish potatoes, from Norfolk to Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia and Boston, is now very heavy. Nineteen thousand barrels of Irish potatoes were shipped to New York Saturday, and 8,000 barrels yesterday. An extra steamer has been put on the New York line.

It is said in Boston by Butler Democrats that Gen. Butler will receive and accept the gubernatorial nomination both from a labor reform and a democratic convention this fall. We should not be surprised. Like Grant, Butler will receive anything from a gubernatorial nomination to a seat in Congress.

FOREIGN NEWS.
G. W. M. Reynolds, the widely known writer of sensational fiction, is dead.

An anti-labor agitation in the west of Ireland lately has been causing some apprehension.

A dispatch from Berlin says that it is probable that General Manteuffel will assume the Governorship of Alsace-Lorraine about the 1st of August.

The Khedive of Egypt has not yet yielded to the importunities of the Western Powers to abdicate, but pressure upon him seems to increase daily.

The London Times' Paris correspondent says that during a pilgrimage of 60,000 Poles to a miracle-working picture at Cracow fifteen pilgrims were killed in a thunder storm.

A dispatch from Alexandria to the London Daily News says on Monday night it was rumored that the Khedive had agreed to abdicate on certain conditions.

A Cairo dispatch to Reuters telegram Co. says negotiations have been opened between the Porte and the powers, relative to the order of the Egyptian succession.

A Vienna dispatch to the Times says the Turkish Cabinet crisis was terminated by the placing on the retired list of Tuzlupasha and Muzur Pasha, who had accused Osm. Pasha, Secretary of War, of malversation in office.

The London Times' correspondent at Paris says: "The presence in the Chambers of Deputies on Saturday last of M. D. Fourton and Baron Rillie, his former under secretary in the ministry of the Interior when the other Bonapartists absented themselves as a token of respect to the deceased Prince Imperial, is deemed an indication of their abandonment of Bonaparrism." Several newspapers state that Prince Jerome Bonaparte will publish a manifesto this evening declaring that he renounces faithfully his Aigle programme, in which he announced his republican principles and that he is not a pretender to the Imperial succession, while at the same time he says his domestic claims have been sacrificed to other pretender.

AN AMERICAN VOLCANO.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning any person observing Mount Hood could have noticed with the naked eye a charging cloud of smoke that hung upon the south side of the mountain, far above the snow-line and climbing almost to the summit. On observing this carefully with a glass it was plainly to be seen that the smoke charged its form and movement constantly, apparently pouring out of the south side of the mountain from half to one quarter of a mile below the summit. Persons who have ascended the mountain locate this site of smoke either on the southwest side, some distance below the summit. They have to cross this locality to make the ascent, and always find sulphurous fumes issuing from the crevices and the rocks heated by internal fires.

There is no doubt that Mount Hood at times sends forth eruptions of smoke, though such manifestations are not of frequent occurrence, or at least are not often reported. We have lived within view of the mountain for nearly thirty years and have only once before, about fifteen years ago, seen unmistakable emission of smoke, which lasted about an hour, and came from the same part of the mountain that we observed it yesterday, and each time the fact of being smoke was not to be doubted. Fifteen years ago the phenomenon occurred upon a winter day, when the sky was blue, without a speck of cloud to flack it, and the smoke streamed northward from the mountain in a dense black cloud. We have seen the time when excitement was created, some years ago, by the rumor that Mount Hood was smoking. A crowd gathered on a high roof, and observed it with glasses, but the phenomenon was caused by atmospheric condition that drew the mists and fogs from the lower gorges and made them wreath around the summit. The difference between this light colored enveloping mist, arising from the base of the mountain, and the black, sulphurous appearance of smoke pouring directly out of the side of it, from among the snows, was evident to any practical eye. Yesterday morning the sky was clear, with a slight haze and a few light, fleecy clouds, hanging above the Cascade range at intervals. But the whole base and summit of Mount Hood were clearly of them, while the unmistakable wreath of sulphur smoke hung just below the very summit, remaining there for over two hours, contorted by the movement of the winds. Towards noon fleecy clouds enveloped the mountain, and for a while the difference between cloud and smoke was distinctly visible, but afterwards the outlines of the snowy peak were obscured, and when they were plain again, at 2 o'clock p. m., there was no smoke to be seen.—Portland Ore. on Bee.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The bark *Montevia* sailed from New York Saturday afternoon, for Liberia, with fifty colored emigrants.

The Governor has removed the political disabilities of Robert U. Oatis, sentenced to jail in Buchanan county, for shooting W. M. Saunders. Young Oatis is a son of Judge Oatis.

John Miles, a negro sentenced last week to 25 years in the penitentiary by the Henrico County Court for burglary, has still three more indictments pending against him charging him with the same offense.

James Burns, charged with stealing \$10,000 from the government printing office at Washington, who was arrested in New York with George Carson, an alleged confederate, and who was committed in default of \$10,000 bail.

In the Louisiana constitutional convention, yesterday, the State debt committee reported an ordinance authorizing the Legislature to provide for funding the floating debt with four per cent. bonds receivable for State taxes due prior to January 1, 1879.

The conversion of Rev. Henry Channing Riley as Episcopal Bishop of Mexico will take place at Pittsburgh, Pa., to-day. Bishop Alfred Lee, of Delaware, will preside. Bishop Cox, of Western New York, will preach the sermon. Twelve other bishops will be present.

The event will be notable as illustrating the extension of Protestantism into Mexico.

A dispatch from Louis Court House states that on Sunday morning the body of a colored woman was found in the North Anna river. Rocks were tied to the head and feet of the body with a grape vine. This had been done in order to sink it. The woman had been missing since Friday. The perpetrators of the crime have not yet been caught, and the affair is wrapped in mystery.

Grant's Arabian Horses.

General Grant's pair of Arabian stallions, presented by the Sultan of Turkey, arrived here two days ago. I went yesterday with Milton Saylor to have a look at them. I confess I was disappointed. I expected to see a pair of horses as good as the best out of a stud of 700 belonging to the Sultan, and I expected to see something remarkable. Instead I saw a pair of small gray horses, which at first led me to believe that we were being gilded by some practical joker, but closer inspection convinced my companion that the horses were very fine.

They are both far below in height of the ordinary horse, but they are thinner and longer than our ordinary ponies, and really look like they do not seem to have the chest and leg muscles of our race horses, and indeed, nothing in them indicates the great endurance that Arabian horses are said to possess. They were not General Grant's horses, and if they had not come out of the Sultan's stables, the pick of 700 they would be selected for handsome saddle horses for a lady. Leopard is the taller and handsomer of the two, but Linden Tree appears to be the stronger.

The hands of these horses are very intelligent, and they have very pretty legs. The eyes of Leopard are decidedly Eastern, and have the creeping eyelids and the languid look one often sees in Turks. The manes and tails of the stallions are thin and fine and short. The heavy mane and tail seen in pictures of Arabian horses are lacking in these originals. The moil in these horses is said to be in their great endurance, and their economy in food and drink. In four generations it is said they greatly improve our stock, and that all our best horses trace their genealogy back to the Arabs.

As I told you that I know Barry, the greatest of horsebreakers, and one of the best judges of horses ever in this country. He said that Karel took Cruiser, the most vicious and unmanageable of horses, with him when he went abroad, and even went to Egypt with him. While in Egypt Karel put Cruiser against the Arabian horses of the Sultan, and he was never able to find an equal to him either in speed or endurance. Grant's two Arabian stallions may be marvels in horsemanship, but to an unpracticed eye they do not show it. General Linden Tree is a descendant of the Sultan's, himself one of the best judges of horses in the country, he took the stallions to his fine farm in Maryland, near this city, General Grant having consigned them to him as the safest custodian of them.—Wash. Cor. Phila. Times.

The Bonapartist Problem.

A Paris dispatch of the 23rd: "The embarrassment of the Bonapartists is increasingly manifest. M. Paul de Cassagnac is reproached with indiscretion in putting forward the claim of Prince Victor Bonaparte to the Imperial succession. In the Sunday issue of the Pays M. de Cassagnac admits that nothing has been officially decided, but that a decision may be made in a few days. It is believed that M. Rouher affects ignorance of the will in favor of Prince Victor, the eldest son of Prince Jerome Napoleon, because he considered it very doubtful unless Prince Jerome Napoleon consents to waive his claims. Prince Jerome is very reticent since his arrival in Paris, and is apparently awaiting a decision of M. Rouher. It is not believed that Prince Jerome will agree to be an aspirant himself or permit his son to become one. In the event of Prince Victor's endeavoring to take possession of the throne, the Bonapartists will probably fall back on Prince Charles Napoleon, president of the Corsican council general. Prince Charles is forty years of age. He has no sons or royal connections, and is a much less eligible candidate than Prince Victor. A later dispatch says: "Prince Jerome Napoleon has declared that he will not waive his rights. The figure asserts that the Prince Imperial before leaving England wrote a political testament in the presence of two English officers."

THE CULTIVATION OF RASPBERRIES.—There is nothing easier to grow than the raspberry, and of all our small fruits it is the most wholesome and to be preferred. The blackberry may be as wholesome when it is in perfection; but the strawberry, while it is a delicious fruit and chosen by many to all others, is positively injurious to a considerable proportion of persons. It excites an acidity of a very peculiar and powerful nature. It fills the blood and produces eruptions; the people subject to goat are prohibited from touching the fruit. Raspberries, on the other hand, are not merely wholesome, but they are extremely wholesome, and can be eaten in any desired quantity. Raspberry canes can be set out now at any time. They should be planted three feet apart in the rows, and the rows three feet and a half to four feet apart. Cut down the canes to within six inches of the ground and set firmly. We prefer a rather moist spot for them, and if in the shade a portion of the day, so much the better. They can be planted under fruit trees where there is any shade, and the berries will be larger and better. They like a cool, moist soil, kept so by liberal mulching with leaves, light manure, or any other trash, and if a fair depth it is an advantage. The canes which have been laid down over winter should be taken up and firmly staked. In July the canes over should be taken out to the two closest, but to leave room to expand and the new wood to spring freely. When extra canes are wanted, which sometimes sprout in the spaces between the rows, mulch and set them out as they have a growing habit, or, otherwise, it will rot. It is not difficult to prevent the sprouting. Every family ought to have a few good rods of raspberries. The variety requiring the least attention is the "Philadelphia." It is a fair berry and very productive. But those who desire choice fruit of the largest size, grow the "Hornet." This is equally prolific, never failing to give a crop; but the canes must be protected through winter.

Nominations.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The republicans of the first Congressional district last evening, re-nominated Horace Davis as Congressman, and James L. King as member of the Board of Equalization.

Fire.

TORONTO, June 24.—A fire this morning totally destroyed the offices and stables in connection with P. Sout's lumber yard, together with \$12,000 worth of lumber and three horses. Insurance light.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the *Alex. Gazette*.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1879.

THE SENATE.
In the Senate to-day a memorial was introduced by Mr. Jonas from citizens of New Orleans praying for the establishment of a marine school at that city for the training and preparation of boys for sailor's service between this country and the West India ports. Among the resolutions introduced was one by Mr. Beck for the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and House to take into consideration the best means for collecting the revenue.

Among the bills introduced was one for giving a month's extra pay to the employees of Congress who are about to leave their places, and to which an amendment making the same provision for some female employees in the Treasury Department, whose services will be dispensed with on the 1st of July, was offered.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a judicial appropriation bill, with the restrictive sections of the present bill stricken out, but Mr. Wallace moved to amend by the addition of the restrictive sections, and his amendment was adopted.

The latter carries the bill with the increase in the pay of the carriers stricken out, was then referred to a committee of conference, and the Senate adjourned.

The resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Wallace for a side die adjournment to-morrow was, when it came up, on motion of Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, recommitted.

THE HOUSE.
In the House to-day, the bill fixing the rate of interest upon arrears of general taxes and assessments for special improvements now due to the District of Columbia and for a revision of assessments for special improvements and other purposes was referred to a committee of conference. Mr. House, of Tennessee, then introduced a resolution providing for a side die adjournment to-morrow. Mr. Soles, of North Carolina, offered as a substitute a resolution providing for a side die adjournment at 7 o'clock this evening. The substitute was not accepted, and the result of a vote on the resolution was—yeas 80, nays 102. Among the yeas were all the greenbacks and the following democrats: Messrs. Aikin, Kink, Eam, Evans, Felton, G. Ross, Horner, Kluck, Myers, New, Parsons, Fowler, Richardson, Stephens, Stephenson, Upson, Wells and Wilson, all southern men but Mr. Buck. A motion was then made to adjourn and an eye and no vote on that is now in progress.

THE PROSPECT.
The advisory committee of the joint democratic caucus met at one o'clock this afternoon in the room of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. Mr. Goode, of Va., is a member of this committee in the place of Mr. Tucker, who is absent. The object of the meeting is to discuss the two propositions now talked of: 1st. Whether or not the judicial bill should be divided into two bills, as proposed in the Senate caucus yesterday. 2d. To adjourn without reporting any bill at all, and leave the responsibility of a failure to provide for the judiciary with Mr. Hayes and his advisors, as the democratic House has thrice made the appropriation. This latter proposition has a strong following. Mr. Goode says: 3d. Whether it would be as well to pass it with the clause to which Mr. Hayes objects stricken out. The general impression is that the committee will recommend the adoption of the first mentioned plan, that is to make two bills out of the judicial bill, one providing the money requisite for carrying on the courts, and the other prohibiting the payment of deputy marshals for services at the election polls, and that Congress adjourn immediately after the passage of these bills. It is believed that Mr. Hayes will sign the first one and veto the latter, but that he will not reconvene Congress on that account. For the accomplishment of this purpose one week, it is believed, will be required, and as about the middle of next week the long wished for adjournment may be expected. The vote in the House to-day on the adjournment resolution looks as though the radicals will have all the support they want from the South to effect any purpose they may desire with regard to the judicial bill. In this connection it may be remembered that the stalwart radicals are becoming more and more open in their condemnation of Mr. Hayes for his approval of the army appropriation bill, and retreat the intention of the democrats to back down on the judicial bill believing that a dead lock on that bill with closed federal courts and a label on the front door of each court house, "Closed by order of the confederate brigadiers," would help them amazingly in the next elections at the North.

NOTES.
Senator Withers left the city last night for his home in Wytheville. He will return to-morrow and has paired with Mr. Ingalls. The headquarters of the light-brown district have been removed from Norfolk to Baltimore, for no other reason, it is said, than because the proprietor lives nearer the latter than the former city. All the Virginia congressional delegation have united in a protest against this removal and presented it to Rear Admiral Rodgers. Midshipman Lee, of Baltimore, has been transferred from the *Wyandott*, now at Constantinople, to the *Albatross* of the European squadron, and will cruise about the British channel.

The late discovery that the greenback organ here is supported by the republicans for the sole purpose of presenting a coalition between the greenbacks and democrats is opening the eyes of some of the former to the fact that the real interests and purposes of the leaders of the organization to which they belong are to strengthen the republicans at the expense of the democrats. The discovery, however, is not unexpected, as these accusations to which about their talk and writings.

At the closing exercises of Emerson Institute, in this city, last night, Lawrence Wedderburn, son of Major George C. Wedderburn, formerly of Alexandria, was awarded the 1st gold medal for scholarship, and prizes for French and Education.

A gravel train on the B. & O. R. R. ran off the track near Beltsville, this morning, and delayed travel on that road for about three hours, or until a temporary track was laid around the obstruction.

Brutal Affair.
CINCINNATI, June 24.—A dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., says that on Saturday night, at Sawdridge, twelve miles distant, a party of about twenty men, headed by the house of Sam Faulkner, severely wounded Faulkner as he came from the house. They then set fire to the dwelling, which was consumed with its inmates, Harry Russell, aged 17, was also shot, and two children of Faulkner, aged 11 and 3. No cause is given for this brutal affair.

Poisoned by Pork.
ELIZABETH N. Y., June 24.—Mrs. Gebhart, a married child, was poisoned last night by eating pork. Mrs. Gebhart and child soon recovered, but the sister, aged 15 years, had eaten more heartily and was prostrated almost beyond recovery. She is, however, better this morning and is pronounced out of danger. The pork was bought at neighboring store.

Failure.
PANAMA, June 16.—General Alzopos' attempt at overturning the legitimate government has proved a failure. He left Aspinwall on Monday the 9th instant and took up his position in Colon. The government sent out forces to oppose him, but they were unable to cross the river, but subsequently met and totally defeated him.

Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills always cure Headache, whether the result of indigestion or nervousness. Price 25c. At all drug stores.

For New York custom-made CLOTHING, warranted not to rip, see S. DEALMAN, 62 King st., corner of Fairfax.

Senatorial Democratic Caucus.

The democratic members of the Senate held a caucus immediately after the adjournment of that body yesterday. The purpose of the conference was to decide upon a line of policy concerning the veto of the judicial expenses appropriation bill and the collateral question of adjournment. Mr. Vest took the ground that the issue presented by the last veto message could properly be met by the democratic majority in only one way, namely, by a prompt adjournment of both Houses. Mr. Wallace delivered an earnest speech, taking the same view as Mr. Vest, and supporting a resolution in favor of an immediate termination of the present session without making any further attempt to provide for court expenses before the regular session next winter.

Messrs. McDonald, Bayard, Thurman and Hill opposed this proposition with great emphasis, and in the course of their speeches insisted that such a course would be alike unwise and unwarranted. They agreed with the speakers on the other side that the President's veto of this bill was based upon a raised objection to existing law, which prohibits contracts in advance of appropriations, being in substance a prohibition against incurring liabilities for purposes not provided for by the bill; but they pointed out that for this very reason the democratic should not strenuously adhere to a plan which the President declared objectionable to his convictions of duty while they themselves did not consider it material. They also argued that it would be highly unwise to throw away the substantial benefits which would inure to the country from the final enactment of those sections of this bill which provide for important amendments of the jury laws and for the total abolition of the jury's test oath.

Messrs. Butler, McKim, Morgan, Pendleton, Eaton, Beck and Hampton made brief speeches in opposition to the idea of a adjournment without further efforts to provide the necessary appropriations.

It was agreed on all hands that no money should be appropriated for the payment of deputy marshals of elections.

At the close of the discussion Mr. Vest's resolution in favor of an adjournment without passing another appropriation bill was rejected, having received only three or four votes.

A resolution was then adopted by a vote of 20 yeas, directing the caucus advisory committee, in conjunction with the advisory committee of the House caucus, to prepare a bill for passage through Congress before adjournment in such terms as will obviate the objections of the President and secure its enactment into law.

No specific instructions were given to the committee, but it is inferred that the cause of the second session, upon which the President placed his veto, will be entirely stricken out, and it is probable also that the items of appropriation contained in the first session will be made still more specifically in detail. The two advisory committees will hold a joint meeting to-day.

The seven vetoes against the resolution providing for the passage of an amended bill before any final adjournment shall be taken were cast by Senators Cockrell, Jones, Vance, Vest, Walker, Wallace and Withers.

ATTITUDE OF THE HOUSE.
A caucus of the House of Representatives yesterday, immediately after the reading of the President's message vetoing the bill making appropriations for the judicial expenses of the Government, developed that there were three distinct propositions entertained by the democrats as the most practicable to be pursued. The one having apparently the largest number of supporters contemplated a resolution fixing a time for adjournment at nine o'clock, and that another bill be introduced in its provisions with the vetoed measure, to be passed and sent to the President, and if he should again return it without his approval to adjourn and permit the bill to fail. A second proposition was to pass a joint resolution extending until next January appropriations on the basis of the present act, providing for judicial expenses with a proviso that no portion of the money thus appropriated shall be used for the payment of deputy marshals or supervisors of elections, and in the event of the non approval of the President to adjourn sine die, and if he should issue a proclamation reconvening Congress to repeat this action. The third proposition was for an adjournment without a further attempt to meet the views of the Executive. This line of action was not favorably entertained but by a few.

The party, however, appeared to stand as a unit against supporting any bill which will permit the continuance of deputy marshals and supervisors of elections.

A Cabinet officer, in discussing the situation with a member of the House yesterday, said if the majority should again pass a bill similar to the one just vetoed the President would return it without his signature, and if Congress should adjourn he would call them together the next day. But if they should a third time send him the bill and adjourn he would not reconvene them, and thus throw the responsibility of closing the courts on the democratic party.

A conference of leading republicans was held during the session of the House for the purpose of discussing with a view to harmonizing the action of the majority, in case a resolution providing for an adjournment sine die should be introduced before the judicial appropriation bill is finally disposed of. The conference was very brief, and it was decided that the republican members should oppose any such resolution by a veto against it, and that they should pursue the same course if an attempt to extend the appropriations for judicial expenses should be made, but in either case resort to parliamentary tactics to defeat the plans of the majority.

FIVE CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.—The account of the quartette of children at a birth recently noticed in the *Gazette* as being with their mother in Washington city has been seen by the *San Francisco Chronicle*, who goes one better by printing the history of the birth of five children at one birth, in South Australia. The father, John Schuyler, of Glenelg, settled, and his mother, a native of South Australia, was 24 pounds, she has given birth to twins and triplets, and last October was again taken sick. Before the twins arrived two infants had been born, and soon after three more were added. The father of the five children had been stupidly drunk and mechanically grazed from one babe to another, saying things like "Mein Gott! Mein Gott!" There were three boys and two girls, but no facts as to their weight and appearance immediately after birth are given. All of them are alive, and said to be very healthy. Thanks to the skillful provision of Yankee ingenuity in introducing the rubber bottle they have all been provided with an abundant supply of that fluid so necessary to the sustenance of infant life. A happy subscription has been started in the colony for the benefit of this growing family. A full account of the case has been transmitted to the Secretary of the London Society, in order that it may be laid before the Queen and Victoria, heretofore mother of a large family, will no doubt suitably reward her fruitful subject. Michael Haggerty, the Australian Barnum, is said to have offered Mr. Schuyler \$250 a week and all expenses of himself, wife and live children to travel, but the offer was declined.

Writ Dismissed.
TRENTON, N. J., June 24.—The Court of Errors and Appeals has rendered an opinion sustaining Attorney General Stockton's points, and dismissing the writ of error in the cases of Cornish, Smith & Bennett and Noyes, and declaring the act of 1878 so far as it relates to the constitutionality of the constitution. The case will now probably go to the supreme Court and from thence to the Court of Errors and Appeals before the term expires.

FOR ROTH'S-CAMPHORATED TAR OINTMENT.—A new and very efficient remedy; Gum Campher, Insect Powder, &c. L. STABLER & CO. my 19

Mrs. Hall's Murderer.

The murderer of Mrs. Hall, of New York, was arrested in Boston last night and is now in custody of the police authorities. His name is Chastice Cox, a copper colored negro, who has been employed as a waiter for a year and a half in the neighborhood of the Hall residence in New York city. This negro made his appearance in Boston a week ago, and, as is now known, went into a pawnbroker shop, where he disposed of a cameo set of jewelry. About the same time the superintendent of pawnbrokers received from New York a description of the offender, and this set was found by the officer in a pawnbroker's shop in Boston. The pawnbroker then furnished the officers with a description of the party who pawned it. The search which was then commenced revealed the fact that the negro Cox, after getting rid of the jewelry, went to New York and remained there two or three days. In the meantime he made some alterations in the cameo and color of his clothing. Mr. W. K. Balch, a newspaper reporter in Boston had obtained a description of this man, and yesterday evening while walking along Shawmut avenue he observed a colored man in front of him with another man, and the appearance of the negro impressed Mr. Balch as very much in accord with the description that had been given by the pawnbroker of the man who had pawned the cameo. After careful observation of the party Mr. Balch approached him and enquired if he could direct him to Backer Hall street, and to enquire if the negro resided there, he could not, as he was a stranger in Boston, from New York. This tendency to confirm the impression that he was the person wanted.

Mr. Balch watched until he saw him enter a colored church, and then hastened to inform the police authorities, who sent a detail of officers and made the important arrest. Cox made no resistance, but went quietly to the police station, where he was searched and Mrs. Hall's watch was found on him and thoroughly identified. He was not reticent, and said in answer to questions that he had lived for a long time opposite Mrs. Hall's house, and at the time of the robbery he entered through the lower window and went up stairs to her room. He further said that his purpose was robbery alone, and he did not intend to kill her. Private detective O'Donoghue and police officer Semmlinger, of New York, have gone to Boston and traced Cox at the station last night. He was fully recognized, and the police officers, who knew the poor officer, Mr. Cayrol Coleman, who is also in Boston, visited the police station last night and recognized the prisoner as a man that he had seen frequently on the opposite side of the street from the Hall residence.

The negro has appeared very calm and indifferent since his arrest, and has talked with out much hesitation in giving details of his crime. He went home on the evening of the night on which Mrs. Hall was murdered at 6 o'clock, and remained in the house where he was employed until 10 o'clock, when he went out again. He had a key for the door at the Hall house, but he was unable to make it fit, and consequently he raised the window in the lower story and fastened it up so as to provide for himself any means of making his escape from the house. He had a candle with him. On ascending the stairs he heard some one snore, and thought it was a man. He blew the candle out, walked into the room and stepped up to the side of the bed.

Mrs. Hall awakened and asked, "Who is it?" "The doctor," replied the negro. She put her hand upon and touched his face, as he was standing close to the bed. The robber threw her hand back so that she could not touch him, at the same time lying his hand heavily upon her mouth. He then got hold of the window latch and dashed elegantly in the face of the sleeping woman, and which he got upon the bed and made a snore and exhausted condition, and he by this time in the manner to which she was found in the morning after her murder. Afterwards, Cox raised her, he held the candle, and hid it in a corner to her foot, the candle lit, which was used for the signing of the cyphers and other marks on the person of the murdered woman. The robbery was then committed, and the robber made his escape, soon leaving New York for Boston. He repeats his statement that he had no other motive than robbery in the assault that he made.

The police authorities do not think there is anything of the reckless bravado about the negro, but on the contrary that he is very cowardly. He is a native of Pawhatan county, Va., and is about 32 years of age. In addition to the watch which Cox had on him when arrested and which was immediately identified by the initials and the words, "Christmas, 1878," and other words, he also had the massive ring ornamented with the figure of a girl which has been described frequently since the murder. The person who was walking with the murderer when Mr. Balch was first attracted by his appearance, was also a negro, and the two were conversing in an animated tone.

There is nothing to indicate that he had any accomplice or confederate in his crime, but he committed the entire outrage himself. When Mrs. Hall made a motion as if to rise from her bed, he threw his weight upon her and forced her down. He is clear and connected in the statement he has made, and evidently has a perfectly minute recollection of the events of the night of the murder.

New York, June 24.—Through the emissaries of a Boston Jew, yesterday the murder of Mrs. Hall the police discovered this morning the remainder of the missing jewelry. Detective Schmitzberger telegraphed from Boston last night that a part of the jewelry had been